President Ellot of Harvard Says She Has

Boston, Jan. 17 .- President Ellot of Harvard University has sent the following letter to the

"Friends have called my attention to the re-

narkable statements about me alleged to have

been made by Miss Susan B. Anthony in reply

to a letter I lately addressed to Mrs. Anna

Parker Prnyn of Albany (not to Bishop Doane). "Miss Anthony is said to attribute to me

first the opinion that women teachers should

not be employed in the public schools, and sec-

ondly, the opinion that suffrage is not one of the

oncir, the opinion that surrage is not one of the bulwarks of this nation. I do not hold, and have never held, either of those opinions. "Having incorrectly attributed to me these foolish opinions, Miss Anthony seems to have declared that I am a traitorous and dangerous person. The public will doubtless perceive that this conclusion is no better grounded than its premises.

this conclusion is no better grounded than its premises.

"My letter to Mrs. Pruyn was called out by an elaborate misrepresentation of my opinions in the recent call signed by Miss Anthony for the approaching convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

"I now invite the attention of the public to the indifference to truth and recklessness in speech manifested in the statements about me attributed to Miss Anthony and widely circulated in the public press without denial or retraction from her."

TYPOTHETE BANQUET.

Franklin's Birthday.

The Typothetæ of the City of New York had

their annual dinner at the Brunswick last

night in honor of Benjamin Franklin's birth-

day. The Typothete of the City of New York

gether in the United Typothetæ of America,

and has on its rolls all the distinguished printers of this city. Theodore L. De Vinne of the

De Vinne Press is the President of the society.

De Vinne Press is the President of the society. On account of ill health he was unable to be present at the dinner last evening, and Douglas Taylor acted as Chairman and toastmaster in his stead. Although there were plenty of speakers present there were no set toasts, the speakers being allowed to choose any subject they wished. Naturally printing and its kindred arts was the favorite topic, but the speakers didn't confine themselves to that, the present reform Government, Venezuela, the Monroe doctrine, and common schools coming in for

their share.
The speakers of the evening were the Rev.
Dr. Maynard, Col. William L. Brown, Warner
Miller, Isaac A. Bailey, and Ezra R. Andrews.

BROOKLYN'S POLICE OPERATORS

The Telegraph Men Hope that Soon They

Will Bank as Sergeants.

The police telegraph operators in Brooklyn

although receiving the same pay as Sergeants,

are absolutely debarred from seeking promotion

them are bright men who aspire to higher places

German War Ship at Key West,

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 17. The German war

ship Stosch came into this port this morning

from Hayti, bound to Germany. The Captain met with an accident while at sea, having broken his arm. The vessel will take on stores.

Pocket Knives

We will send FREE either a

and Scissors

large 2-blade Pocket Knife
with stag handle, OR, a pair
of 7-inch full Nickel Soissors
Both Guaranteed to be best
quality steel.

For { 40 Coupons; on. ron 2 Coupons and 40 cents.

DURHAM TOBACCO.

You will find one coupon inside each 2 ounce bag, and two coupons inside each 4 ounce bag of

Send Coupons with Name and Address to

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., DURHAM, N. C.

Buy a bag of this Celebrated Smoking Tobacco and read the

BLACKWELL'S CENUINE

the oldest society of those now joined to-

YOU MAY DIE JUST FOR FUN

GROSTLY PARISIAN DIVERSION IMPORTED TO BROADWAY.

Simulates the Stages of Change from Life to the Grave-The Empire's Latest Play Improved by a Small Curtailment. There was a press view of "Cabaret du Neant" yesterday afternoon at the Casino chambers, Broadway and Thirty-ninth street. From the street the visitor was ushered into an antercom that was almost totally dark, and, fter being held therein long enough to acquaint his eyes with the lack of light, he passed into what was styled the "First Chamber." Here the light was limited to a feeble glow from one andelier and to the glimmer that came from numerous wax tapers. The latter were of the sort that are sold by grocers for lighting gas jets and ranges and were stuck in the tables that were scattered about the room. Each of these tables was of plain deal and in the shape of a coffin. The walls of the room were draped with black : death's heads and crossbones showed on the drapery, and the sombreness was but little relieved by crude paintings representing for the most part pictures of gay scenes, but in solors of dim gastliness. At one end of the room was an aperture about a foot in diameter. over which, in white letters, was the mystic legend, "Remove your hat." Compliance with this request enabled the curious visitor to put his head well within the opening. Having done so, he looked in for a distance of ten feet and saw, standing upright in the recess, an open coffin covered, except for a small space at its top. In this space, did he follow the injunction closely enough, he saw his own face reflected in a coloriess likeness, as though he were the occu-pant of the box of death. Outside, where the lights were dimmer, it could be seen that the chandelier was composed of human bones, each feeble jet supported by a skeleton hand. After a sufficient time had elapsed to permit of consideration of these details, a "lecturer." in a shiny slik hat, made himself heard. After a few words of comment on the pervading deathliness he called attention to the paintings upon the walls, bestowing a few words of description to each, and as he spoke the paintings proved themselves transparencies by the way their figures changed. A depiction of a hillarious scene in a noted French dance house suddenly became a dance of fieshless skeletons; a picture of a man screenading the moon was altered to represent a skeleton twanging his guitar in praises of a heaven-lit death head; and so it went on through the half dozen pictures. After the list was exhausted the "smaker invited all those who desired to die to follow him. chandelier was composed of human bones, each

spacer invited all those who desired to die to follow him.

He jet the way to a door draped in black, but with a small, square opening that suggested fare and like forbidden relaxations. Sturdy knocks upon the orbidden relaxations. Sturdy knocks upon the other side that indicated reluctance in granting permission to enter, but after a few moments of pariey there came the sounds of loosening boits, and the company passed on into the "Second Chamber." This, too, was draped in black, which was relieved only by a series of white spots, which by a lettered sign were explained to represent tesses. On one wall were lettered the words, "Requiescat in Pace." Here the company were challenged to die, and the volunteer of bravado was introduced to a cowled monk, who conducted him through parted black curtains out of sight. In a moment the volunteer reappeared, showing in a darkened recess at the back of which an empty coffin was set upright. In this he was placed, and a white cloth was draped over him, leaving his face exposed. In a few seconds his fiesh to at its glow of health, alowly darkened, and in a moment more a skeleton showed where he had stood. These effects were produced by a reflection, a fact of which the wasting onlookers were assured in a few moments by the man's expectangee. Several volunteers made this moment more a skeleton showed where he hall stood. These effects were produced by a reflection, a fact of which the waiting onlookers were assured in a few moments by the man's reappearance. Several volunteers made this essay, one a woman, who was escorted by M. Caron to her position in the coffin while holding a bottle of champagne in her hand. As the candidates offered themselves, music from an organ was of sombre character, but as the natural fiesh hues slowly darkened in simulation of mortification the airs from the musician became livelier, and a jig or a reel was the accompaniment for the display of lifeless bones. A third chamber was decorated as sombrely as the other two, and a recess similar to the former one was furnished with a chair and table. Here the volunteer was invited to order whatever he desired to eat or drink, and cautioned that he was in the abode of phantoms. At his commands refreshments were placed before him, and these were visible to onlockers, but unseen by him, the effects being produced by lights of the magic-lantern order. Skeletons clothed in white waited upon the sitter and disappeared at the command of the loquacious lecturer, and the visands and liquors were seemingly removed by the same unearthly hands. As visitors passed from this room to the next and last, black-edged cards of invitation bearing the imprint of skull and crossbones were handed to them, and in the final spartment they were invited to be seated and regale themselves. Here the surroundings were more cheerful, to some tastes, consisting of a selection from the properties of the representations of comic opera at the Casino in the past ten years. In future showings of this newly imported Parisian delight it is planned to serve refreshments in the first and fourth rooms of the establishment, the intermediate two being reserved exclusively for undiluted ghastiness. Those who enjoy this sort of display will find it served up in a manner that is in every way consistent with the growth of goosefiesh. The one lack, perha

The fourth act of "Michael and His Lost Angel" has been altered since the opening night, and it closes now after the priest has relected the proposals of the woman who wants him to renew their old relations. He falls on the steps of the altar after telling her that he has no remembrance of their old love, and she leaves him slope in the church. After this scene on Wednesday night the curtain fell for a noment to indicate that a night had passed. and the act ended with the scene of the confes ion to the congregation. Now the scene between the priest and his temptress closes the act, and the new arrangement has proved more effective with the Empire audiences. Twice on Thursday night the curtain was raised, while on the opening night the scene was but little applauded. The new comedy which is to succeed "Michael and His Lost Angel" was read to the company yesterday. It The Late Mrs. Costello." by Sydney Grundy which has been successfully produced in London. The new piece gives Miss Allen a very important part, and one which would seem to be admirably fitted to her methods and talents. The changes in Mr. Jones's play were not made without the usual cablegrams. This last piece of his is said to have come to the Empire Theatre on phonograph cylinders, one act at a time. It would seem that, taken in doses of this size, "Michael and His Lost Angel" might prove very much more interesting. Most of its separate scenes are powerfully written and the monotony of them would not be so readily detected. But coming one after the other, the long dialogues proved tedious. But the most recretiable feature of Henry Arthur Jones's latest plays seems to be his unconquerable tendency to attempt something more than a good play. When an author tries to write a good play and dosen't succeed, there is an end of the matter. But when, as Mr. Jones does, he makes his characters the exponents of philosophy and ethics, there is always the inclination to quarrel with him and to regard his failures with less generosity. If there ever was a Philistine it is this same Mr. Jones, who likes to write in his plays and essays patronising opinions of the narrowness and crudeness of the thought of "middle class people" who live in "smug suburlam villas." As a matter of fact, Jones is the voice of just this ordinion, and he asver treats a subject from any other point of view. The life he puts on the stage is exactly the life of the cheap literature that is written for the people he pretends to despise. But he tricks it out with platitudinous observations as to life and sentiment, tries by disguising it with what appears to be analysis and observation to make this life appear something real, and, moreover, a little bit better than the ordinary. But it's all very transparent. The glittering "Masqueraders" was Mr. Jones's exposition of fashionable London iffe, and what an empty, superficial piece that was, feverishly artificial when it was not duil and without a touch of nature in it from beginning to end. "Michael and His Lost Angel" is quite as affected and pretentious. Mr. Jones has written good plays, and doubtless can write more of them. If he will leave his attempts at made without the usual cablegrams. This last piece of his is said to have come to the Empire

THE OPERA.

Joint Appearance of Melba and Calve in "Carmen,"

The weary chronicler of musical events had been laying unto his soul the flattering unction that the last word had been said for this season anent Bizet's "Carmen" and the manner of its performance at the Metropolitan, when comes the management announcing the Calvé and Melba! The result is a resuscitation of the flagging interest, and an audience that packed the opera house to its utmost capacity.

Early in the day applicants for seats were met
at the box office with the reply "Not a seat to
be had; house completely sold out."

Criticism has nothing te do with such a performance of a familiar work, rather is it sug-

gested to once more voice the general feeling of satisfaction at the opportunities which are afforded to the New York public for hearing so many distinguished exponents of operatic art. The two great prime donne who sang last night in "Carmen" were at their best, and with their colleagues gave a representation of Blizet's opera which should be memorable in the annals of New York music. Signor Ancona sang the part of Escamillo on this occasion, thus adding to the vocal strength of the ensemble. The enthusiasm was unbounded.

Perhaps it's worth while to chronicle the fact that there was never the faintest prospect that Yvette Guilbert would sing at the Metropolitar Opera House on Sunday night in company with Melba, Nordica, Plancon, or any of the artists of the opera company. Melba and Nordica have of the opera company. Melba and Nordica have never sung at the same concert, and it is not likely that they ever will. When Melba sang last at the Sunday concert it was announced as her only appearance this season. Plancon was never asked to sing with Yvetta, and the company which is to travel with her to Boston, Chicago, and other cities was the one which it had always been intended should sing with her at the Metropolitan. Victor Herbert will conduct with Gilmore's band, and it has been said that the orchestra of the Metropolitan has refused to play with her. She has her own director and musicians familiar with her accompaniments, and it is not likely that any of the musicians at the opera was asked to play.

Lote Puller Will Be Here Soon. Edward Stevens, the manager of Lole Fuller the serpentine dancer, arrived yesterday on the ment in New York for her. He said that Loie Fuller would close her London engagement of ten weeks to-night, and that she would soon sail for New York.

JERSEY BRIDGE TERMINAL.

Station to Be Between 49th and 51st Streets, 7th and 8th Avenues.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners practically fixed yesterday the lines of the approach to the New York and New Jersey Bridge and the site of the station. Route No. 2 was the one chosen. The approach will be an elevated structure be ginning at Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue, the terminus of the bridge, and running down Eleventh avenue to the block between Forty-ninth and Fiftleth streets, then east over private land to the site of the station, which, with its extra tracks and switches, will occupy the plot of land bounded by Forty-ninth and Fifty-first streets and Seventh and Eighth ave-

When the subject was brought up an opinion was submitted by the Corporation Counsel to the effect that it was not within the power of the Sinking Fund Commissioners to exact from the company any compensation beyond the usual taxes.

When the opinion had been read Recorder Goff said that he understood it was the intention of the company to use the surface of several streets and to close up other streets altogether. This, he said, he would never consent to, for he would never vote to close a street in the interest of a corporation after the city had paid for open-

corporation after the city had paid for opening it.

Alderman Olcott said that it was not the intention of the company to use or close up any street, and he moved that the terminal be located between Forty-ninth and Fifty-first streets and Seventh and Eighth avenues. Gen. McCook said that he would vote for this approach and terminal if he had assurances from the representatives of the company that there would be no legislation modifying the conditions under which the bridge was to be built. There is a bill at present before the Legislature providing for an extension of time for the completion of the bridge. Heyond this he was assured that there would be no other.

The Recorder moved that the resolution be so amended that it would read that "the Board indicates its preference for Route 2, with approaches as shown on the diagram." This amendment was accepted and the resolution passed.

This route is the one that was preferred by

This route is the one that was preferred by This route is the one that was preferred by the bridge company. Three routes were proposed to the Sinking Fund Commission, one with its terminal at Sixtieth and Sixty-third streets, the Boulevard and Central Park West, another at Forty-second and Forty-fourth streets, Seventh and Ninth avenues. The Bridge Commission will now pass a resolution adopting Route 2, which the Sinking Fund Commission will approve, with which act the power of the Sinking Fund Commission in respect to the bridge and its terminals cases. Sinking Fund Commission in respect to the bridge and its terminals ceases.

Secretary Swan of the New York and New Jerssy Bridge Company said last night: "We shall ask the Secretary of War to approve the location and immediately set ourselves to work to make the building contracts with responsible bridge builders, and also make ready a syndicate of bankers to place our securities, and it is believed that we will see the bridge well under way before this year expires. There are no reasons why the bridge and approaches should not be fluished within five years."

A HAUL OF 42 PRISONERS.

An Alleged Brooklyn Pool Room Raided by Detective Sergeants. The Brooklyn police swooped down, yesterday afternoon, on an alleged pool room at 14 and 16

Myrtle avenue and bagged forty-two men who were lounging in the place. The building is sandwiched between Den-nett's restaurant and the headquarters of the most within view of the Adams street police

Women's Christian Temperance Union, and alstation. John Duffy's saloon is on the ground floor. About a month ago Duffy rented the two rooms on the floor to a man named John Smith. who explained that a social oganization of which he was the President would meet there between noon and 5 P. M. each day. A few days ago the police got a tip that the

place was fitted up as a pool room, and that poker, craps, and even faro were indulged in while the reports from the races were awaited. At 314 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was a wild rush of the twelve detective Sergeants wild rush of the twelve detective Sergeants from Headquarters to the scene, and a couple of them narrowly escaped being run down by trolley cars in their haste to cross the square. Inspector Mackellar headed the invading forces, and within five minutes from the start from Headquarters the Myrtle avenue rooms were seized and their occupants prisoners. There was no actual gambling going on at the time, and it was strongly suspected that Proprietor Duffy down stairs had warned the sports of the approach of the coops by pressing the electric

Duffy down stairs had warned the sports of the approach of the cops by pressing the electric button at the back of the bar, which was connected with the second-floor rooms.

The forty-two prisoners were put in seven patrol wagons and distributed among the downtown police stations. Like the game bagged last Saturday night at 3 Willoughby street, they were a very ordinary lot.

Within a few hours they had all been bailed out in \$300 each, the bondsmen including Alderman McGarry, ex-Alderman Heaney, and John Ryan, a well-known saloon keeper. They will all probably be discharged to-day, as the police have falled, as it is supposed, to identify the owners or managers. This is a partial list of the prisoners:

the owners or managers. This is a partial list of the prisoners:

B. Fenton, carpet layer, 481 Fulton street; Thomas Rhiey, brickiayer, 147 Marion street; James Fenton, pressman, 802 Steuhen street; David Peters, clerk, 402 Fifth avenue; Edward Smith, salesman, 104 Flowenth street; William Hearn, salesman, 507 Fifth avenue; Thomas Mack, clerk, 220 Duffield street; John Smither Lakender, 1884; ear atreet; Berner, 30 the Eighteenth street; Charles Thomas dareet; Jenker, 30 the Eighteenth street; Charles Thomas dareet; James Gallagher, carpenter, 1828 Warreststreet; Daniel Carrolo, carpenter, 800 Myrtle avenue; Thos. D. Wood, asiesman, 1218 Faiton street; Daniel Hacket, blacksmith, 247 Nostrand avenue; James H. Franklin, asiesman, 1218 Faiton street; Daniel Hacket, blacksmith, 247 Nostrand avenue; James H. Franklin, asiesman, 1235 East Nineteenth street, New York; Albert T. Emerson, clerk, 22 Park place; Charles Foster, carpenter, Flushing; Burdhard Alimax, clerk, 176 Atlantic avenue; Henry Read, clerk, 1800 (Jasoon avenue; John Carroll, salesman, 107 Vanderbilt avenue; Edward Rurke, clerk, 1815 Gates avenue; John W. Robinson, clerk, 120 Madison street; Charles Herbert, clerk, 300 Bridge street; James Meeban, gas fitter, 471 Park avenue; John Campbell, driver, 60 Concord street; John F. Cauley, merohandise, 194 Schenck avenue.

Schenck avenue.

The rooms were fitted up with a telegraph instrument, two poker tables, several betting books, and a piano, under which two of the prisoners shielded themselves from observation for nearly half an hour. It is said that another and much more money-making gambling resort in a closely adjoining street was quickly closed up after the Myrtle avenue raid.

Police Justice Tighe on Gambling.

John McCue, a saloon keeper at 54 Bergen street, Brooklyn, and four men who were play ing a game of poker in his saloon were arrested early yesterday morning and locked up in the Butler street station. Justice Tighe promptly discharged the poker players, and said to the policeman: "Every American citizen has a right to gam-

SUES H. B. CROSBY FOR DIVORCE. Pinintif Says He Has Lived with Margaret

Ackerman Hince 1884.

Mary S. Crosby has brought action in the Supreme Court for a divorce from Hiram B. Crosby, a lawyer. She says they were married on Sept. 29, 1859, and have a son, Charles E. Crosby, 35 years old. Mrs. Crosby avers that Crosby has been living at Throng's Neck since 1884 with Margaret Ackerman, and that he has several children by her. She states that he lives in a large mansion with grounds of fifteen acres that run down to the Long Island Sound. Mrs. Crosby declares that her husband, who has not provided for her, is well able to do so. She severals has no property of her own except

THE NATION'S ARCHIVES.

PAPERS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE PRESERVED AT WASHINGTON.

Orent Sums that Have Been Paid for Documents Belating to the Early His-tory of the Nation-Precantions Taken at the State Department for Their Sa fety WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Aside from the sentinental value attaching to the first public docunents of the nation, the historical archives of the Department of State contain the most valuable collection of papers in existence upon the early political history of the United States. In this collection, besides the Declaration of independence and the Constitution of the inited States, are the records and papers of the Continental Congress, and the papers of George Vashington, James Madison, Thomas Jeffer on, Alexander Hamilton, James Monroe, and Benjamin Franklin. These archives are virtually held in trust by the Department of State for the use of historical writers and students. Access to them is continually asked and acorded without special favor except so far as the carefulness responsibility, and good faith of the investigators are concerned. Owing to the great value of these papers to the people of the United States at large, it has been considered necessary by the department at times to exercise great care in their handling.

The Declaration of Independence came in the

early days to the Department of State from the Continental Congress. It was subjected early in the century to a process for securing a facsimile for a copper plate that caused the ink to fade and the parchment to deteriorate. The ocess really involved taking what is now known as a letter-press copy from the face of the historic parchment itself. It was deposited on June 11, 1841, in the Patent Office, then a bureau of the Department of State, and when that office was transferred with its records to the Interior Department by an act of March 3, 1840, the Declaration was placed on exhibition in a case in a brilliant light which caused the ink to fade and the parchment to decay. In March, 1877, upon the com-pletion of the present fireproof building of stone and iron, it was returned to the Department of State, after having been on exhibition at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. At the State Department it was placed n a huge upright glass case with steel doors, where it was somewhat screened from the light, and where thousands of visitors viewed it an-nually. But it was found by the Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and the Library that even this position was injurious to the parchment, and in ebruary, 1894, it was taken out of the case and fac-simile of the original document substithe entrance to the library now contains both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. These valuable papers were placed flat in the steel case after having been carefully wrapped and sermetically sealed to prevent the admittance of air, which is almost as fatal to the parchmen as the light was to the writing. While the full text of the original Declaration is legible, the signatures have, with few exceptions, vanished There seems now to be no further danger to be apprehended for these two precious papers, for the steel case itself is in an iron hall, which pre cludes danger from fire, and it is carefully guarded by the officials of the bureau. Strict orders have been issued by the Secretary of State that no one shall be allowed to see the original, and it is never touched under any circumstances. During the Columbian Exposition at Chicago it was desired by those in charge to exhibit these two documents, but after due deliberation the Secretary of State forbade their transmission to the World's Fair for fear of s railway accident in transit or a fire after their arrival. A copper plate has been made of the Declaration of Independence by the Coast and Seedetic Survey, and electrotype copies may be made from it. The plate is in the possession of the Department of State in a fireproof safe which will guarantee it also against injury of

State conferred by the acts creating it an executive department is the care of the historica archives of the Continental Congress. That function has been exercised continuously by a force of employees especially trained in handling valuable manuscripts. The documents, in addition to the early proceedings, con sist of the elaborately prepared and engrossed treaties with foreign powers since the treaty of Feb. 6, 1778, with the Government of France. The records and papers of the Continental Congress are in 307 volumes, folio, deposited in the custody of the Secretary of State by the acts of Congress of July 27, 1789, and Sept. 15, of the same year, entitled "An act for establishing The Society Celebrates the Ansiversary of an executive department, to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs," and "An act to provide for the safekeeping of acts, records and seal of the United States and for other purposes." Funds for the preservation and publication of the papers of the Continental Congress have been provided by legislation to the aggregate amount of \$200,000 since the first year of the century. Some of the papers published with this money are the Journals of Congress and the Secret Journal, the Journal of the Federal Convention, nine volumes of the Force Archives, the diplomatic correspondence of the American Revolution, by Sparks; the same, later, by Wharton, and three volumes of diplomatic correspondence from 1783 to 1789, covering the first six years after the peace, by Sparks. The most recent work in restoring has been done upon the papers of Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton, Monroe, and Franklin. The papers of George Washington, in 336 volumes follo, were bought by authority of acts of Congress of 1834 and 1849, entitled, respectively, "An act to enable the Secretary of State to purchase the papers and books of Gen. Washington," and "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government." Both acts direct that the Washington papers and books be deposited and preserved in the Department of State. The act of 1834 appropriated \$25,000 and the act of 1849 \$20,000, making the total cost of the Washington papers and books be deposited and preserved in the Department of State. The act of 1849 \$20,000, making the total cost of the Washington papers and books be deposited and preserved in the Department of State. The act of 1848 entitled "An act for the purchase of the manuscript papers of the late James Madison, former President of the United States." The washington papers of the late James Madison, former President of the United States. "Grewing the papers of the manuscript papers of the late James Madison, former President of the United States." The secretary for which the paper of \$20 the Department of Foreign Affairs," and

One of the functions of the Department of

The papers of James Madison are in seventy-five volumes in quarto. They were bought under an act of 1848 entitled "An act for the purchase of the manuscript papers of the late James Madison, former President of the United States," for which the sum of \$25,000 was appropriated. The Thomas Jefferson papers are in 137 volumes, and were bought at cost of \$20,000, by an appropriation of the same year. This act contained a provise that "T. J. Randolph shall deposit all the said papers and manuscripts of a public nature in the State Department and execute a conveyance thereof to the United States." There was also in this act an appropriation of \$6,000 for the publication of the papers. The Alexander Hamilton papers, in 50 volumes, folio, were bought by authority of the same act, under the same conditions governing the purchase of the Jefferson collection, at a cost of \$20,000, and with a similar provision of \$6,000 for publication. The Moarce papers in 22 volumes, quarto, were bought at a cost of \$20,000, and with a similar provision of \$2,000 under an act of 1849.

The papers of Henjamin Franklin, the most recent acquisition of the Government, are in thirty-two volumes, quarto, and were bought at a cost of \$35,000 by authority of an act of Aug. 7, 1882, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of Henjamin Franklin and the collection of books and so forth known as the Franklin collection, belonging to Henry Stevens of London, \$35,000; the princted books, pambilats, and newspapers, one of the typewiller copies of the manuscript to be deposited in the library of Congress and the residue to be preserved in the Department of State." The Franklin collection and binding. The papers of Vermont, a resident of London and an archivist of experience, after whose methods the department has done its later work in the same direction.

The Government of the Var' are far overshadowed in importance and more than half equalled in volume. Werk has been going on for several years in the preparation of calendars of

ABE BUNTER'S HEAD WORK.

THE MOST NOTED MAN IN HIS LINE IN MANSACHUSETTS.

me Account of His Remarkable Peats-With His Aversion for Manual Labor and with His Helpmate, Eiste, His Life Has Been One Grand, Sweet Song.

From the Springfield Republican. Among the many celebrities which Berkshire, fertile of men and rocks, has begot, few have attained to greater or more widespread fame than old Abe Bunter, ne Parsons, of Williams town. Born of humble and in fact entirely unknown parents, he has attained through the ower of his individuality alone a name of his own, and now in his old age has been for many years the chief pursuit of the local news paper paragrapher and the public photogra-pher. Like others of Berkshire's great sons he has reached his eminence almost en tirely through head work-powerful, concentrated head work. But it has not been along the line of other men that he has won his triumphs. The frivolities of philosophy and law and finance he has left to the Hopkinses and the Fields, but there is yet to be produced his equal in real heavy head work in the way of a general all-round plank splitter, ice cracker, and stone crusher. Old Abe is a man with a past, but just how

much or what kind of a past will probably never be known. Although Abraham has been

mounting, and binding of the manuscript letters and papers. In 1890 \$4,000 was appropriated and in 1892 \$5,000 for the same purpose. With the \$14,000 thus appropriated, angemented by as much more as the Department of State could spare from its allotment for printing and the papers of the activation of the papers of the Washington papers was precarious. The department. The condition of a part of the Washington papers were in the best condition. The work was begun with the Monroe papers by a force of trained men employ of under a contract with Pawson & Nicholson of Philadelphia, reinforced from the Government Printing Office. When these two collections were completed in 1893, the Monroe in twenty-two and the Madison in seventy with the papers of the papers, 75 volumes; the Army Returns Washington papers, 22 volumes; one volume of the papers of the Continental Congress has been initially beauty the pap in a position to know about all these matters of personal history, having been there all the time, his information on the sublect, though extremely voluble, is so varied that in many points it chailenges remark from the consistent higher critic. To many, in fact, it is an asthetic pleasure, rempered of course with a moral grief, to sit by and observe from time to time with his historical instinct. The course with his historical instinct. The course have gone on now for many years and the literary sense has now grown so powerful through an unbroken line of indisputed victories, that the historical instinct has little to do now but to stand aside and watch with grief the old man work himself up to a state of hysterical self-pity with his other great gift. In this way, has the Abe Bunter myth originated.

But now old Abe, after his troubled life, has retired to the poorhouse at South Williamstown, at ages varying from 75 to 110 years. His average age is probably about 85. Such is the point of the course of the cours

and bulls, in which he upheld in every was

whether it was not a grawn nattie, with the grindstone also remaining intact. A be's other storied exploits include contests with rams and bulls, in which he upheld in every way the superiority of man to brute creation in the latter's own fied, and a heroic smashine in of a door during a fire, Just how many of these tales are true it is hard to say, but there is probably some foundation for many of them, certainly Abe himself has the most childlike faith in them.

Although entirely conscious of what a dangerous weapon he carried around with him, old Abe has never been known to employ it against the person of any fellow mortal, the only time it has been employed in actual warfate being in self-defence, when in the midst of a little family debate one of his sons struck him over the head with an axe. It was a glancing blow, but it would have probably opened up any ordinary skull like a can opener a can of oysters, yet Abe suffered nothing more serious than having his countenance sliced a little and his hands somewhat chopped up. Abe doesn't mind a little thing like that, because his hide is about as tough as his head. So tough is it that occasionally when he gets a sigar from some kind friend and strikes a match to light it he will let the fire from the wood play un against his fingers uncensciously, the heat not causing him any inconvenience.

Now all these accomplishments are not exhibited fruitlessly but for a small consideration Abe will willingly parade them, and will give in addition a choice bit of vaudeville, being a very clever clog dancer. He would probably sell his soul for half a doilar, and as for his bady he has already disposed of it some half dozen times. Of course his head has some value as a curiosity, and various persons, it is said, have at different times bought it of him for some trilling consideration which helped him out of temporary financial embarrassment. In many cases he has made out a regular contract, it is said, and when the old man dies the claimants will be gathered together like t them are bright men who aspire to higher places on the force.

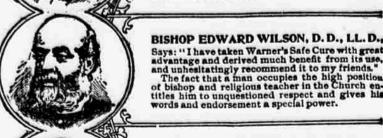
In order that they may have a chance for promotion, a bill has been presented at Albany giving them the rank of Sergeant. Commissioner Welles has endorsed it. He says:

"I heartily favor the telegraphers' bill. They now have the pay, but not the rank, of Sergeants. They should be placed on an equal footing with them and be permitted to enter into competitive examinations for Captain."

Highest Authorities



REV. A. C. KENDRICK, D. D., LL. D., PROFESSOR OF GREEK, UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, Is known throughout the length and breadth of the land as one of the revisers of the New Testament. In writing for the public he is always sincere, direct and forcible, and here is what he says: "Having received from the use of Warner's Safe Cure very marked benefits, I can cordially recommend it to others."



Says: "I have taken Warner's Safe Cure with great advantage and derived much benefit from its use, and unhesitatingly recommend it to my friends." The fact that a man occupies the high position of bishop and religious teacher in the Church en-titles him to unquestioned respect and gives his words and endorsement a special power. REV. J. E. RANKIN, D. D., LL. D.,



PRESIDENT OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON In a most outspoken manner, says: "I have known of several persons who have been permanently cured of diseases of the kidney and urinary organs, by the use of Warner's Bafe Cure. I have known, too, of its being used in similar cases by physicians of the highest standing. This treatment, I want in the interests of humanity to recommend."



THE LATE DR. J. G. HOLLAND,

THE LATE DR. J. G. HOLLAND,
EDITOR OF THE "CENTURY" MAGAZINE,
Who was an educated physician, but for many
years best known as one of the leading literary
men of this country, wrote and published the following in defense of proprietary medicines: "It is
a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines
of the day are more successful than many physiclans, and most of them were first discovered or
used in actual medical practice."

vance and became a free man. The consensus of public opinion in Williamstown is, however, that he never lived further south than New York State, where he may have been at one time in slavery, though there is a strong probability that he originated in Stockbridge, from which place he went to Williamstown. He arrived in the latter place some time in the 30s, a comparatively young man, and immediately became a figure in local history. Soon after he met his good wife Elsie, who, after sharing his life's love and woos, has gone to the poorhouse with him, and they were soon betrothed and married. Elsie isn't the kind of Elsie you read about in novellettes—that light, delicious, fluttering thing we love so well. On the contrary, she is a woman of magnificent proportions, a White Oaks Juno, with a back like a hodearrier and feet like be-utiful coal scoops. And in her veins the blood of Hessian, Indian, and negro ancestors mingles to form a rich purple strain.

This union proved both happy and populous. With temperaments admirably adapted to each other life has been to these favored ones one ong haleyon plente day. Whenever they wanted anything to eat or wear they walked into Williamstown and took up a contribution. Whatever they could use themselves they enjoyed to the utmost, and when Providence tendered a superfluity of anything that found a ready exchange, Abe could trade it for a dog or an old knife or a broken shotgun. Abe had a passion for dogs, though he had no particular use for one, except to excite in his bosom the warm sense of pride and ownership. He also hankered for all kinds of live stock in general, and at various times has been the proud possessor of different cows and horses, most of which, after suffering the vicissitudes of long-continued famine and drouth, have at last met an untimely death at the hands of the azent of the long-named society. Abe is a considerable connoisseur of horsefiesh, having a great pride in a turnout of his own on great public occasions like circus day or cattle show. Seated

CHILDREN SAVED FROM FIRE. Rescued by a Baker After Their Parents Had Left Them Behind,

Abraham Levy and his wifeown a Russian and Turkish bath establishment at 102 Essex street. They live over the baths, on the first floor, with their five children. The children sleep in one room and the parents in another adjoining.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Levy was awakened by inhaling smoke. She awakened her husband, and both ran almost nude into the street, leaving the children behind,

Joseph Kunzli, a Swiss, employed in a bakery at 128, heard the Levye' cries. Mrs. Levy begged him to save her children, and Kunzli, running into the house, soon came out with three of the children in his arms.

Although the smoke had become still more dense the brave baker dashed into the place again and rescued the two other children. The fire did about \$300 damage.

REPUBLICANS ASK A TRUCE. No Vote in the Kentucky Legislature for

United States Senator at Present. FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 17.-The Republicans of the Kentucky Legislature are weakening. The white flag has been shown in so-called overtures of peace. The Hon. John W. Yerkes and Senator Landes to-day called upon the Democratic "Steering" Committee and proposed that neither side should unsent a member before the

neither side should unseat a member before the ballot for United States Senator is taken.

The Democrats said that they would agree if the Republicans would agree to defer all joint assemblies and elections until after the election of a successor to the late Representative Wilson. A reply to this has not been made, but it is likely to be favorable.

This action in dropping the House contests, of course, will save several Republicans' scalps in the Senate, but the bottom of it all is that there is not likely to be an election for United States Senator at this session.

JERSEY OFFICIALS ACQUITTED. Had Been Accused of Misconduct as City

The case of the new City Hall Commissioners, Emil E. Datz, John Pearson, and James Burke, who have been on trial all the week in the General Sessions Court in Jersey City for misconduct in office was given to the jury at 4:30 P.M. yesterday. At midnight the jury returned a verdict of not guity. They stood 11 to 1 for acquittal on the first ballot.

Gov. Lownden's Judicial Appointments, ANNAPOLIS. Md., Jan. 17.-It is stated that Gov. Lowndes has decided to appoint Col. George M. Russum of Caroline county as Chief Judge of the Second Circuit in place of the late Judge Robinson. He will also designate Judge James McSherry of Frederick county to be Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. The Governor, it is said, reached his decision after consulting the wishes of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. Col. Russon is 62 years old. For thirty-five years he has been one of the most active Republicans on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Court Murtial on Cantain Healy of the Bear Opened.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17. The court martial on Captain Healy, of the revenue cutter Bear, was opened this afternoon. After the court was tornally organized, with identifiant Reynoids as Judge-Advocate, an adjournment until to-morrow was taken.

The Brooklyn police have just completed census of the horses and stables in that city, for the information of the Health Department. It shows that there are 31,.80 horses and 7.948 stables, collect and private. The horse owners number 11,026.

Baskethall,

The Eastern District branch team defeated the team representing the Railroad branch by the score of 13 goals to 3 in the District Basket-ball League, Y. M. C. A. played at the former's gymnasium, Brooklyn, Thursday night.

THE POPULIST CONVENTION. Basis of Representation Decided Op. but

Sr. Louis, Jan. 17.-The National Committee of the People's party is in session at the Lindell their National Convention. About 150 members are present, among them Chairman C. H. Taubeneck of Illinois, Secretary J. Turner. Georgia; Senator Marion Butler, North Carolina; Congressman John C. Bell, Colorado: Gen. Weaver, Iowa; Ignatius Donnelly, Minneota; the Hon. M. C. Rankin, Terre Haute, Ind.;

sota; the Hon. M. C. Rankin, Terre Haute, Ind.; Gen. Paul Vandervoort, Omaha; Ralph Beaumont, New York, and Mrs. Aanie L. Digga, Washington, D. C.

A delegation of fifty strong are working in the interest of Dallas, Tex., while Chicago has an energetic committee advocating the claims of that city. Omaha, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, and St. Louis are also in the field as candidates.

It has practically been decided that the basis of representation in the next Convention shall be fixed at one delegate from each Congressional district, two from the State at large, and one from each 1,000 votes or fraction thereof cast by the Populists at the last election. The struggle for the site for the Convention now lies between Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Louis.

The Populists, in executive session to-night, agreed to hold the National Convention on July 22 next, and passed a resolution inviting the cooperation of opposition to the two old parties.

BEATEN BY THE FLAX MILL GANG Tette Walked from Chicago Only to Fall

Emil Tette, a homeless German, 23 years old, was robbed and badly beaten last night by the Flax Mill gang, which infest the neighborhood of Eleventh avenue and Fifty-seventh street. Tette, who recently arrived here from Chicago, having walked the entire distance, went

cago, having walked the entire distance, went to Hudson Street Hospital with his right eye discolored and closed, his lips split open, and his face covered with bruises.

He said that while seeking work in West Sixtleth street some young men told him he could get a job at Eleventh avenue. When he reached there they robbed him of a bundle of clothes which he carried under his arm, and beat him unmercifully after knocking him down. They belonged, he heard, to the Flax Mill gang. He had finally made his way to Hudson Street Hospital, four miles away.

After having his inuries dressed Tette got a lodging in the Leonard street police station.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

ernment-The Murder of Corea's Queen, WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. Despatches received

st the Japanese Legation say that on the 9th inst, a vote was taken in the Diet, or Japanese Congress, upon a motion to memorialize the Emperor against the foreign poticy of the Government, and especially against its relinquishernment, and especially against its relinquishment of the Liao Tung pennsula. The motion was defeated by a vote of 170 to 193. A full membership of the Diet is 3005. This result, in-asmuch as the Diet has almost invariably been hostile to the Administration, is regarded as a signal victory for the Government.

Micura, the Japanese Minister to Corea at the time of the murder of the Queen, remains in close confinement in Japan, and his trial for complicity in that crime is being arranged for. No queention is entertained in Japan that the Queen was really killed and cremated, as stated in despatches published at the time. The evidence in regard to her death and the means employed to bring it about is said to be conclusive.

MARY BURKE MISSING.

Is Her Alleged Betrayer Responsible for Her Disappearance !

The case of James Brewster, a saloon keeper at 425 West Seventeenth street, who was arrested recently for betraying under promise of marriage Mary Burke, who is not yet 17 years old, came up again in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon. The complainant

did not appear, and the father of the girl asked did not appear, and the father of the girl asked
Magistrate Flammer to grant a further adjournment so that he might have time to find his
daughter, who disappeared from her home at
91 Tenth avenue on Thursday night.

He said he was sure that Brewster had something to do with her failure to appear in court,
as he had seen the accused man foltering about
his house in the afternoon. The girl at the first
opportunity left the house in the evening, and
no trace of her was found, Magistrate Flammer
adjourned the case until next Wednesday.

Tallors to Sue the Contractors.

A crisis has been reached in the fight between the Brotherhood of Tailors and the clothing contractors. Henry White, secretary of the United Garmont Workers, with which the rotherhood of Tailors is affiliated, spent a good part of the day yesterday with a lawyer arranging for the long-threatened suits which are to be brought against the contractors who have violated their agreement with the tailors. When the contractors first started the fight is was thought by the tailors that is was only a scare, and that the threat of suits for the forfeiture of the contractors' bonds would make them capitulate. This proved to be a mistake, and about 1,200 garment workers are still idle in New York and Brooklyn.

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THE METROPOLITAN

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